



ל'פ"ח

The shekel

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OTTOMAN PAPER MONEY 1914-18



50,000 Livres Note for
Turkish Bank use only

A SHEKEL EXCLUSIVE from Sylvia Haffner Magnus



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AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.



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The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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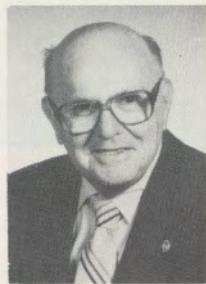
SHMUEL MATALON

MOE WEINSCHTEL, Special Photography

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

From the very first days back 17 years ago, a key element of the dream for AINA was the person-to-person exchange that would unite the best in America with the best in Israel.

We knew that American collectors would thrill to meet Israeli collectors in their homes. We saw that AINA was the bridge between San Francisco and the Golan Heights, not Shaker Heights.

The recently concluded 16th Annual AINA Study Tour . . . with Jews and Gentiles, men and women, friends and strangers . . . shared more love and received more warmth and acceptance in so many ways that it is a pleasure to reflect back to the dream . . . and the reality. We thank Eliezer Shiloni, Director General of the IGCAM and his Board of Directors in Israel for their contributions to making these annual tours such spectacular successes.

Perhaps now is the time for you to plan to share the 17th Annual Tour in March of 1985.

It is my pleasure to call your attention to the Awards Page in this *Shekel* where you will find that America's Top AINA recruiter was Samuel Abrams of Phoenix, Arizona. How did he win? What was his secret? He says it was easy! *All he had to do was form a new Israel Numismatic Society.* Other Top Recruiters were Irving Wool and J.J. Van Grover. To all who are AINA builders, a hearty THANK YOU. To the new members they enrolled in our international hobby and educational activity, an equally hearty WELCOME.

AN INVITATION: The ANA Convention this year will be in Detroit (July 28 - August 1) . . . and your AINA will be there. Can you get to a summertime numismatic experience in Michigan? Join your AINA friends as guests of the INS of Michigan for a Sunday breakfast.

The numismatic news this year from Israel should have brought joy to every AINA collector of Israel's coins, currency and medals. There has been much to acquire at prices in a range from a few dollars up to the gold. With Israel in the news almost every day, it is easy for you to show your Israel coin and paper money collection to neighbors and friends. How can they resist joining you in visiting an INS club in your community . . . or in sharing with you the experience of building an INS group where you live.

Shalom,

Morris

THE OTTOMAN PAPER MONEY OF 1914-1918

by Sylvia Haffner Magnus



I first became interested in the Ottoman paper money of World War I through my collection of the coins and banknotes of Palestine. It seemed my collection would not be historically complete without these notes which had circulated in Palestine. I started my research in 1965; without the knowledge and help of Dr. Samuel Lachman of Israel and Dr. Mine Erol of Turkey, this compilation would not have been possible.

In the 2nd edition of my book, *The History of Modern Israel's Money*, 1970, a chapter included on this series was far from complete; and later it became evident that it had many errors.

Actually this study responds to a request from many Israeli collectors who seek to know as much as possible about this series. They encouraged me to pick up where I left in 1970 in order to bring the series up to date.

Four notes are not included in this listing because their existence is dubious. Albert Pick lists them in his 4th Edition, *The Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, Vol. II. These are the Pick numbers: 49.25 Livres 4-1332; 51.1 Livre 28-1333; 52. 2½ Livres 1333-28; 56E. 50 Livres 1334-28. I would appreciate hearing from anyone else who has seen any one of these.

The notes of the higher denominations were photographed directly from Dr. Erol's book, *Osmanlı İmparatorlugunda, Kagit Para*, 1970, Ankara.

I asked Dr. Erol if it would be possible to buy glossy prints of the rare notes. Her photographs had been taken from samples in a museum and they had provided only one print of each note needed. In comparison, the reproduction photographs for this study are superior to the originals in her book.

BANK IMPERIALE OTTOMANE NOTES

At the outbreak of war in 1914, the *Bank Imperiale Ottomane* was privileged to issue Treasury Notes and "Bons de Monnaie" with an issue of 159 million Turkish livres. Of this amount, 5,147,000 were in "Bons de Monnaie."

These notes, for the most part, were value-notes rather than payment notes. They were not legal tender since they were traded like shares or stocks. They were handled with a 50% to 60% over nominal value and were redeemable in gold. They were redeemable until July 31, 1948 at the following rates:



Jan. 30, 1933:
138% - 140% over face
Jan. 15, 1936:
134% - 135% over face
Until March 31, 1948:
30 times over face!

The notes were printed by Waterlow & Sons, London Wall, England. In the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, 4th edition, by Albert Pick, there are four denominations listed: 1 Livre "1331" and 5, 50 and 100 Livres dated "1326" (dated according to the Turkish Civil Calendar).

Dr. Samuel Lachman in *The Shekel*, Vol. III, No. 4, 1974 states: "The Bank issued denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, and 100 Livres." Lachman shows an example of the 5 Livre note dated 1st Muharrem 1326 (March 13, 1910). The size of the note is 210/121 mm.

Lachman describes his note as follows, quote:

"It is printed on granite paper. FACE: Prussian blue: background light green and rose. BACK: sepia. At the top is the tughra of Sultan Mehmed V with the word 'Reshad' on the right. Below, in Turkish, 'Banque Imperial Ottomane.' The next line reads in Turkish, 'Constantinople 1st Muharrem 1326.' The central inscription: (first line) 'This note when presented will always be paid in cash at its equivalent in gold.' (Second line) 'Five Meyidiye 100 gurus coins.' Above, the signatures of the officials in ornamental form: Cashier - Minister - Principal Member of the Board. The back inscription is identical with the second line of the face."

The one livre note depicted here, with the date "1332" is white with a brown background with green and rose. The back of the note has a green design.

THE STATE NOTES OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Dette Publique Ottomane)

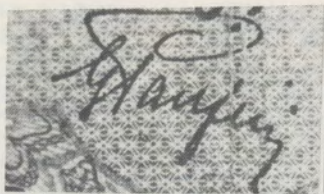
Turkey entered World War I extremely short of funds. She borrowed large sums of money from her allies, Germany and Austria. A contract with Germany was entered into on April 20, 1915 and one with Austria on May 1, 1915.

Since the money could not be transported in gold, the Turkish Ministry of Finance used the capital of the loans as backing for the first issue of banknotes, March 30, 1915. This issue was covered by Treasury Notes of the German Government and issued by the Ministry of Finance of Turkey (*Dette Publique Ottomane*). These were the first two contracts entered into out of a total of seven, for three and a half years, which represented almost 190,000,000 Turkish Livre.

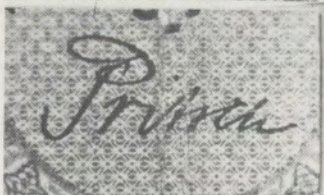
SIGNATURES ON THE NOTES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AH 1331-1334



1. Tala'at Deputy Finance Minister (front only); 2. Huseyin Cahit Director (front and back); 3. Cavid Finance Minister (front only).



4.



5.



6.

4. G. Taufing Director (front and back); 5. Pritsch Director (front and back); 6. Janko Director (back only).

The Council of the Ottoman Public Debt had the responsibility of repaying the advancement of capital at various intervals over eleven years.

The chairman of the Council, at the time of the outbreak of the war, was Sir Adam Block, a British member. Husseyin Cahit Bey, in November of 1914, became the president of the Council when Block departed. He was the Turkish representative and served between 1910 and 1922.

Dr. Rudolphe Pritsch, the German representative, served as a director until 1917.

Chevalier de Janko, the Austrian representative, served as a director from 1897 until 1917.

The banknotes had either the signature of the Minister of Finance or the Deputy Finance Minister and a signature of a Director of the Council. (Those mentioned above). The Finance Minister was Cavid, and the Deputy Finance Minister was Tala'at.

The 1 and 2½ piastres (kurush) 23-1332, issued by the *Bank Imperiale Osmaniyye*, bears the signature of Tala'at and a second signature of an officer of the bank.

It is presumed that the signature of "G. Taufing" director, might be a second German member of the Council. Before the war broke out, the Council was considering a Russian member. When this was not possible, the Germans asked that a second member be appointed on the Council.

These are the signatures found on the banknotes. Each signature has been given a number used in the description section of this study. Note that sometimes two numbers are used ("1-2") which indicates that both Tala'at and Cahit signed the notes on the face of the note.

THE STATE NOTES OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

EMISSIONS OF THE NOTES BY LAW

- I. 30 March 1331 (Mart) - 12 April 1915
- II. 18 October 1331 (Tisrinievvél) - 31 October 1915
- III. 22 December 1331 (Kannuevvél) - 4 January 1916
- 23 May 1332 (Majis) - 5 June 1916 (Bank Imperiale Ottomane)
- IV. 6 August 1332 (Augustos) - 19 August 1916
- V. 4 February 1332 (Subat) - 17 February 1917
- VI. 28 March 1333 (Mart) - 28 March 1917
- VII. 28 March 1334 (Mart) - 28 March 1918

The notes do not bear the dates of issue but contain the Laws of authorization. All of the notes contain the tughra of Mehmed Resad V up until the 28 Mart 1334 issue. Mehmed V, succeeded to the throne in April of 1909 and died on July 2, 1918. Mehmed Vahid Ed Din VI succeeded to the throne on July 3, 1918. Therefore, the 28 Mart 1334 issue which contains the tughra of Mehmed VI, had to be issued after July 3, 1918.

By the law of 16.12.1331 (December 29, 1915) the notes of 30 March 1331 and the notes of 18 October 1331, were cut in half and overprinted with new values:

- 1 Livre (#1) Halved with the overprint "½ Livre" on the left or right half.
- 1 Livre (#5) Same as above.
- 5 Livres (#2) Halved with the overprint "2½ Livres" on the left or right half (not released).
- 5 Livres (#6) Same as above.

By the Law of 2.3.1332 (March 15, 1916) the ¼ Livre of 18 October 1331 were cut in half and overprinted with a new value:

- ¼ Livre (#3) Halved with the overprint "⅛ Livre" on the left or right half.

These emergency small change tokens were in use until 1920. All of the overprinted notes are rare.

PRINTING FIRMS

Two firms printed the State Notes of the Ministry of Finance. Please note the SYMBOLS given to each printer and their different WATERMARKS. The symbols attached will be found in the description section under "PRINTER'S WATERMARK."



HOOKS
GD-H



TUNING FORK
GD-TF



QUATREFOILS
RD-Q



STARS & QUATRE-
FOILS RD-SQ

PRINTER	ABBREV.	WATERMARK DESIGN	SYMBOL
Giesecke & Devrient (Leipzig, Germany)	(GD)	HOOK (many angles)	GD-H
		TUNING FORK (vertical or horizontal)	GD-TF
Reichsdruckeri, Berlin (The German Government Printer)	(RD)	QUATREFOILS (small)	RD-Q
		STARS & QUATREFOILS (squared)	RD-SQ
Vienna (Law of 23 May 1332 #12 and #13)	(V)	NONE	V

TURKISH EMERGENCY POSTAGE STAMP MONEY OF 1917



5 PARA: ND 1917 Carmine on pink or yellow cardboard. In the center: Austrian and Turkish soldiers.



10 PARA: ND (1917) Green on blue, pink or yellow cardboard. Hagia Sophia Mosque.



10 Para/
1 Piastre: ND 1917 Green and pink on pink, yellow or blue cardboard. Revenue Stamp with an overprint of "10 Para" in black print on a 1 piastre stamp. A camel with a train in the background, a city view on the horizon and palm trees in the foreground.

With the critical shortage of small change currency in the Ottoman Empire during World War I, non-issued postage stamps were affixed to cardboard and used as change by the Law of 8.2.1917. The 5 and 10 Para

stamps were to be accepted up to 2½ piastres. A total of 100,000 Livres were used. The stamps were printed in Vienna. The stamps have a greater value when they are found affixed in multiple groupings.

STATE NOTES OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

No.	DENOMINATION	SIGNATURE		PRINTERS/ COLOR		COLOR Print	SIZE mm.
		Front	Back	Watermarks	Paper		

LAW OF 30 MARCH 1331 1ST ISSUE

1.	1 Livre	1	2	GD/TF	white/pink	green	95/172
2.	5 Livres	1	2	GD/TF	white	brown	120/199
2a.	5 Livres	1	5	GD/TF	white	brown	120/199

LAW OF 18 OCTOBER 1331 ISSUE II

3.	¼ Livre	1-2	none	GD/H	white	green	84/157
4.	½ Livre	1-2	none	GD/H	white	pink	90/163
4a.	½ Livre	1-4	none	GD/H	white	pink	90/163
5.	1 Livre	1	2	GD/TF	white	brown	90/173
5a.	1 Livre	1	4	GD-TF	white	brown	96/173
6.	5 Livres	1	2	GD/TF	white-pink	blue	120/194
6a.	5 Livres	1	4	GD/TF	white-pink	blue	120/194

LAW OF 22 DECEMBER 1331 ISSUE III

7.	5 Piastres	1-2	none	GD/H	white	brown	82/115
8.	20 Piastres	1-2	none	GD/H	white	violet	90/130
9.	¼ Livre	1-2	none	GD/H	white	green	84/157
9a.	¼ Livre	1-5	none	GD/H	white	green	84/157
10.	½ Livre	1-2	none	GD/H	white	pink	92/166
11.	1 Livre	1	2	GD/TF	white-blue	green	94/174
11a.	1 Livre	1	4	GD/TF	white-blue	green	97/174
11b.	1 Livre	1	5	GD/TF	white-blue	green	97/174

LAW OF 23 MAY 1332 Issued by Bank Imperiale Ottomane

12.	1 Piastre	1	none	V/none	white	green	56/94
		(Scene with river, caravan and palms)				pink	56/114
13.	2½ Piastres	1	none	V/none	white		
		(The Dardenelles)					

LAW OF 6 AUGUST 1332 ISSUE IV

14.	5 Piastres	1-2	none	GD/H	white/olive green		82/115
15.	20 Piastres	1-2	none	GD/H	white	orange	98/130
16.	½ Livre	1-2	none	GD/H	beige	pink	91/164
17.	1 Livre	1	2	GD/TF	white/blue	green	97/172
17a.	1 Livre	1	6	GD/TF	white/blue	green	97/172
17b.	1 Livre	1	2	RD/Q	white/blue	green	97/172
17c.	1 Livre	1	6	RD/Q	white/blue	green	97/172
18.	5 Livres	1	2	GD/TF	white	blue	120/192
18a.	5 Livres	1	6	GD/TF	white	blue	120/192
19.	10 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	white/blue	brown	123/202
20.	50 Livres	3	2	GD/H	blue/yellow	brown	130/210
20a.	50 Livres	3	2	RD/SQ	blue	beige	130/210

- a) with four stamps & in French "deuxieme emission" (2nd)
b) with two stamps & in French "troisieme emission" (3rd)

21.	500 Livres	3	2	RD/SQ	—	—	144/230
22.	50,000 Livres	1	2	GD/H	—	—	—

Note: Inter-bank use only.

LAW OF 4 FEBRUARY 1332 ISSUE V

23.	5 Piastres	3-2	none	GD/H	blue	green	82/115
24.	20 Piastres	3-2	none	RD/Q	beige	brown	90/129
25.	½ Livre	3-2	none	GD/H	violet	red	91/167
26.	1 Livre	3	2 none	RD/Q	brown/violet	green	97/172
26a.	1 Livre	3	2	GD/TF	brown/violet	green	97/172
27.	2½ Livres	3	2	RD/Q	beige/orange	green	113/185
28.	10 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	blue	brown	129/224
29.	100 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	—	—	—

LAW OF 28 MARCH 1333 ISSUE VI

30.	5 Livres	3	2	GD/H	blue-green	red	120/200
31.	25 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	blue/red	brown	129/224
32.	100 Livres	3	2	RD/SQ	orange/yellow	brown	138/222
33.	1000 Livres	3	2	GD/H	—	—	160/240

STATE NOTES OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

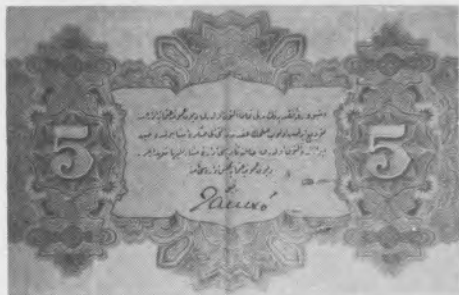
LAW OF 28 MARCH 1334 ISSUE VII

34.	2½ Livres	3	2	RD/Q	blue/green	orange	114/183
	a) with stamp in French "deuxieme emission" (2nd)						
	b) with stamp in French "troisieme emission" (3rd)						
	c) with stamp in French "cinquieme emission" (5th)						
35.	5 Livres	3	2	GD/H	beige/pink	brown	121/197
	a) with stamp in French "deuxieme emission" (2nd)						
	b) with stamp in French "seizieme emission" (6th)						
36.	10 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	brown	blue	124/204
	a) with stamp in French "deuxieme emission" (2nd)						
	b) with stamp in French "quatrieme emission" (4th)						
	c) with stamp in French "cinquieme emission" (5th)						
37.	25 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	blue/green	blue	128/222
38.	100 Livres	3	2	RD/Q	—	—	141/225
39.	500 Livres	3	2	RD/SQ	—	—	144/230
40.	1000 Livres	3	2	GD/H	—	—	161/242

1. 1 Livre 30-1331



2a. 5 Livres 30-1331



3. ¼ Livre 18-1331



2. 5 Livres 30-1331



4. ½ Livre 18-1331



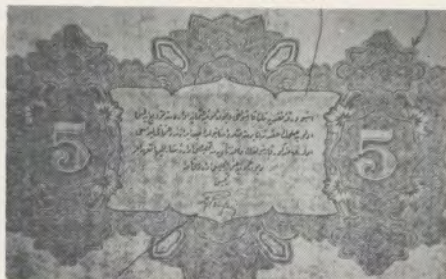
4a. ½ Livre 18-3331



5. 1 Livre 18-1331



6a. 5 Livres 18-1331



7. 5 Piastres 22-1331



5a. 1 Livre 18-1331



8. 20 Piastres 22-1331



6. 5 Livres 18-1331



9. ¼ Livre 22-1331



9a. ¼ Livre 22-1331



10. ½ Livre 22-1331



11b. 1 Livre 22-1331



10a. ½ Livre 22-1331



12. 1 Piastre 23-1332



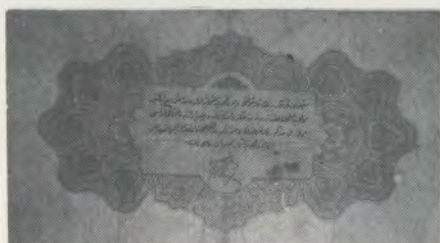
11. 1 Livre 22-1331



13. 2½ Piastres 23-1332



11a. 1 Livre 22-1331



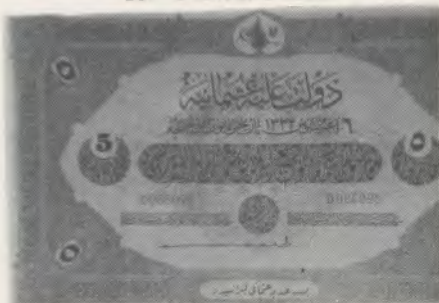
14. 5 Piastres 6-1332



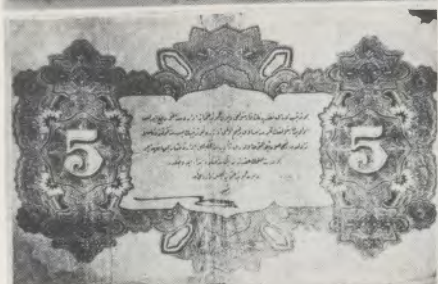
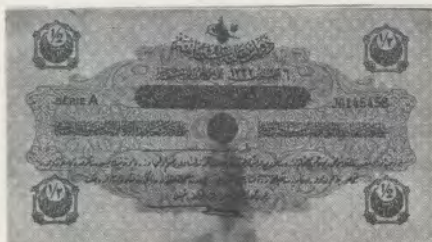
15. 20 Piastres 6-1332



18. 5 Livres 6-1332



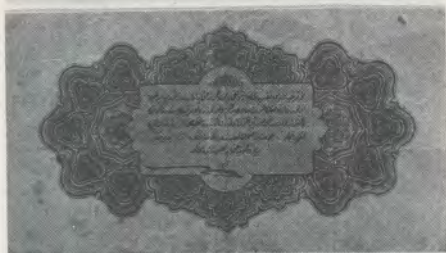
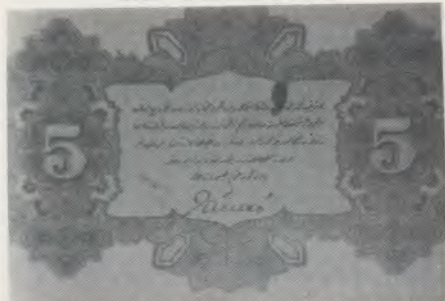
16. ½ Livre 6-1332



17. 1 Livre 6-1332



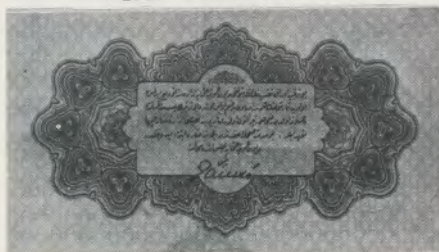
18a. 5 Livres 6-1332



19. 10 Livres 6-1332



17a. 1 Livre 6-1332



20. 50 Livres 6-1332



22. 50,000 Livres 6-1332



21. 500 Livres 6-1332



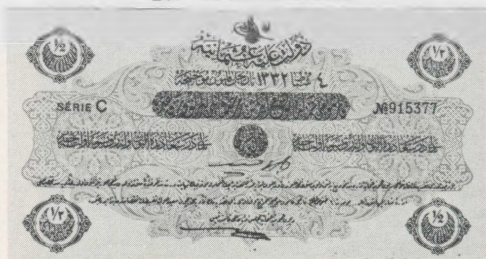
23. 5 Piastres 4-1332



24. 20 Piastres 4-1332



25. ½ Livre 4-1332



26. 1 Livre 4-1332



28. 10 Livres 4-1332



27. 2½ Livres 4-1332



29. 100 Livres 4-1332



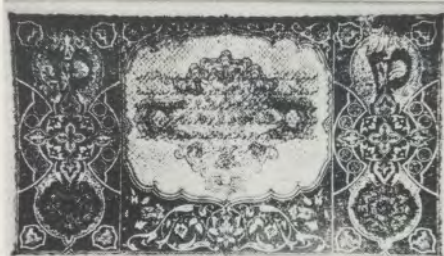
30. 5 Livres 28-1333



31. 25 Livres 28-1333



33. 1000 Livres 28-1333



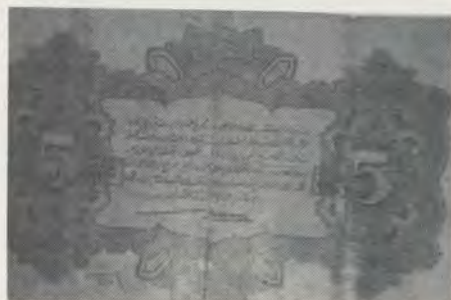
32. 100 Livres 28-1333



34. 2½ Livres 28-1334



35. 5 Livres 28-1334



36. 10 Livres 28-1334



38. 100 Livres 28-1334



37. 25 Livres 28-1334



39. 500 Livres 28-1334





BRITISH OCCUPATION OVERPRINTED NOTES

During the wartime British occupation of Palestine, emergency money was created by overprint of existing British notes.



Listed under "Great Britain," in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, 4th edition, the notes are numbered (108) for the one pound and (107) for the 10 shillings. Under Turkey, they are listed under "Brit-

ish Occupation - WWI" (M1) and (M2).

The two notes were a provisional issue and were short lived. Britain received the Protectorate over Egypt on Dec. 14, 1914 and substituted Egyptian currency in Palestine which circulated until 1927 when they introduced the Palestine Currency Board Notes. The overprints are scarce.

ONE POUND: ND (October 1914) Head of King George V left; St. George, right. Overprint-black. Signature, John Bradbury 130/63 mm. Turkish overprint: "120 Gymysh Gurush Jyz Jirmi Gymysh Gurush." (120 Piastres).

10 SHILLINGS ND (January, 1915) Same as above. 138/80 mm. Red overprint: "60 Gymysh Gurush Altymysh Gymysh Gurush." (60 Piastres).

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NEW 50 SHEQALIM COIN INTRODUCED

A new 50 sheqalim bronze coin was introduced into circulation in Israel on March 8, 1984 by the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel.

This coin is intended to gradually replace the 50 sheqalim banknotes presently in circulation. The issuance of this coin is in keeping with the policy of minting coins and banknotes of higher denominations because of the erosion of money due to protracted inflation.

The Bank also plans to issue a 100 sheqalim copper-nickel coin in the near future.

The replacement of a banknote by a coin is more economical, as the minting of a coin is cheaper than the printing of a banknote and it has a much longer life.

The size of the IS 50 coins, its colour, design and other characteristics were chosen to differentiate this coin from the others in circulation.

The obverse of the new coin features a replica of an ancient Jewish coin bearing the date the 4th year of the Jewish war against Rome (69/70 C.E.).

Minting the replica of an ancient coin on a new Israeli coin constitutes a novelty in the numismatics of Israel. This coin is the most direct coin reflection of the ancient roots from which the motifs of Israeli coins are derived.

The choice of this theme, like that of other Israeli banknotes and coins, was made by the Public Committee for the design of banknotes, coins and commemorative coins, presently headed by Prof. Y. Yadin.

Some 8.5 million IS 50 banknotes are currently in circulation, amounting to 9% of the total number of banknotes in circulation. The Bank of Israel will continue to supply the IS 50 banknote together with the new coin.

MOTIF SIDE: A replica of the ancient coin showing a lulav flanked by two etrogim with knobs on top; border of dots; the State emblem; the word "Israel" in Hebrew, Arabic and English.

ORIGIN OF THE MOTIF: An ancient coin bearing the date "year four", issued during the Jewish war against Rome (69/70 C.E.).

VALUE SIDE: 50 in bold numbers; "Sheqalim in Hebrew and transliteration; 1984 in Hebrew; two stars taken from the coins issued

during the reign of Alexander Jannaeus (103/76 B.C.E.).

ALLOY: Copper 92%; aluminum 6%; nickel 2%.

WEIGHT: 9 grams; **diameter:** 28 mm.

EDGE: densely reeded.

ARTISTS: Gaby Neuman (theme side); Nathan Karp (value side).

PLASTER MODELS: Victor Houser (theme side); Tidhar Dagan (value side).

MINT: The Government Printer, Jerusalem.

ANCIENT COIN DEPICTED ON IS 50 COIN

The obverse of the IS 50 coin depicts an ancient Jewish coin minted in the fourth year of the Jewish war, 69/70 C.E.

The main motif, which is bordered by dots, is a lulav flanked by two etrogim with knops on top. The lulav is tied by bands with myrtle branches and willow in keeping with the traditional during the Feast of Tabernacles as celebrated to this day.



In the upper part of the ancient coin appears the inscription "Year 4", i.e., the fourth year of the Jewish War. The inscriptions are in the ancient Hebrew script used on the coins minted from the Hasmonean period to the Bar Kochba revolt.



The reverse depicts a chalice (this motif also appears on the IS 1 coin). The legend around it reads "Of the Redemption of Zion".

In the war of 66/70 C.E., the Jews emphasized their independence from Rome not only by minting bronze coins but by striking coins in silver, the prerogative of the Emperor.

Coins Did Not Bear Names of the Revolt Leaders

The years of the revolt against Rome, from year one to year five, are counted in parallel to the calendar years.

It is interesting to note that the coins of that period did not bear the names of the revolt's leaders, customary on ancient coins which bore the names of rulers. They only showed mottoes expressing the longing for freedom and liberation from the yoke of Rome, such as "Jerusalem the Holy" and "Freedom of Zion".

Motifs were Taken from Jewish Art

The motifs of these coins were taken from Jewish art at the time, partly inspired by religious festivals and Temple rituals: chalice, pomegranates, vine leaf, palm tree, lulav and etrog. The four species commanded by the Bible for use on the Feast of Tabernacles (the etrog, lulav, willow and myrtle) have become distinct symbols of the Jewish art. These are depicted not only on coins but in the decorations of ancient synagogues.

Most of the coins minted during the period of the revolt display the denominations: Shekel, Half Shekel, etc.



American Israel Numismatic Association president Morris Bram, second from left, takes the podium — with the blessings of educational forum speakers, left to right, Sidney Olson, Ed Schuman and emcee J. Jay Van Grover — at the combination banquet/forum of the Greater Florida International Coin Convention in Miami Beach.

FIRST 1984 AINA EVENT A FLORIDA HIT

Organize a large regional convention in a couple of months? Most coin show veterans would say it can't be done.

But then they've probably

never worked with the convention crew of the American Israel Numismatic Association, who managed to stage the Sixth Greater Florida Interna-

tional Coin Convention in a record three months.

Show organizers were forced to plan from scratch when a fire in October gutted the Diplomat Resort and Country Club, original site of the convention, closing the hotel until spring at the earliest.

"We had to make a decision — did we want to cancel altogether or did we want to continue the tradition and have the show anyway?" said Morris Bram, president of AINA. "We decided that even if we had to take a loss, holding the show was the most important thing."

After canvassing the state for possible alternative sites, Bram, convention chairman Jack Garfield and AINA board member Moe Weinschel settled on the Konover/Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Miami Beach. They also moved the dates to Jan. 9-12, directly after the convention of the Flori-



Julius Turoff, secretary/treasurer of the American Israel Numismatic Association, and Morton Zerder of New York City engage in a joke-swapping session during a reception at the recent convention in Miami Beach.



Exhibit chairman Milton Beresh, right, presents a first place award in the state of Israel category to Jack Garfield.

**COURTESY
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da United Numismatists in Tampa, hoping to attract collectors and dealers already in Florida.

"Miraculous!" marveled one dealer, surveying activity on the bourse of more than 80 dealers. "I consider this a success in that we're all here in the first place," said New York dealer J. Jay Van Grover, who is also a member of the AINA board of directors.

In addition to the bourse — which drew a moderate attendance of both hobbyists, tourists and local residents — the convention featured 52 cases of competitive and non-competitive exhibits, a banquet and an educational forum.

Auction sales held in conjunction with the convention were conducted by Numismatic Investments of Florida Auctions Inc. and Paramount Numismatic Services.

Ed Schuman, who was a speaker on the educational forum, was also winner of the convention best-of-show award for his display of "Egyptian Money Used in Palestine."



Among those to take home exhibit awards from the American Israel Numismatic Association convention in Miami Beach were, left to right, Gene Hynds, who accepted a certificate of appreciation for the Florida Token Society for a display of "Lumber Commissary Tokens"; Emil Voigt, first place winner in the United States category; and Dr. Maxwell Greenhouse, first place winner in the miscellaneous category.

FLOWER, INS OF WESTCHESTER WIN MAJOR AWARDS AT GREATER NEW YORK CONVENTION

The 12th Annual Greater New York Coin Convention in early May offered a number of outstanding tributes and surprises which made the convention sponsored by the American Israel Numismatic Association a resounding success, stated Morris Bram, president.

Winners of the Best of Show and the Best Display of Israel numismatics were Harry Flower of Illinois, winner of the Best of Show with a Numismatic Tribute to Albert Einstein and Israel Numismatic Society of Westchester won the Arnold H. Kagan Award, a monumental traveling trophy donated 12 years ago by longtime AINA Board member Kagan. The INS group exhibit featured Coins of the Second Temple Mount Period.

Among honored guests to the 4-day event at the Omni Park Central

Hotel were the internationally acclaimed sculptor Paul Vincze visiting from southern France who accepted a special exhibitor award and former ANA president George Hatie.

The new Board members were Stanley Yulish, Mel Wacks, Sylvia Haffner Magnus and Jack Garfield. Harry Flower and David Paszamant were elected as Regional Directors.



Education Forum Honors Guests: l. to r.: Morris Bram; speakers Howard H. Berlin and Morty Zerder with Ed Janis, chairman.



Young Numismatists hear Morris Bram, president of AINA speaks at daylong events arranged by Lawrence J. Gentile, Sr. with the assistance of Agnes Alones. Youth chairmen were Alexander Arevalo and Jason Samuels.



1984 BOARD OF DIRECTORS; L. to r.: J.J. Van Grover; Moe Weinschel; Julius Turoff; Mel Wacks; Morris Bram (front); Alan Weinberg (rear); Nat Sobel; Donna Sims; Harry Flower; Morty Zerder; Jerry Yahalom; David Paszamant and Ed Janis. Absent: Arnold H. Kagan, Irving L. Rudin, Sidney L. Olson.

Among the events were meetings of AINA, of AINA's Board of Directors, of the Young Numismatists (who enjoyed a daylong event directed by Lawrence J. Gentile, Sr.), of the Metropolitan Tokens and Medals Society (METAMS), and of the Early American copper collectors.

Educational Forum

The Educational Forum, chaired by Edward Janis, a longtime active collector, former club president and writer on numismatics, heard presentations by Mort Zerder of Long Island, N.Y. on the subject of the



EXHIBIT WINNERS: l. to r.: Allen James, Harry Flower, Alan Weinberg; Morty Zerder; Lawrence J. Gentile, Sr.; Avraham Nachmany; Michael Druck (chairman); and Paul Vincze.

numismatic contributions of Sir Edward Thomason, a 19th century creator of an historic Bible-theme set of medallions and by Howard M. Berlin of Maryland. Mr. Berlin traced the illustrations of religious landmarks to be found on Palestine Mandate currency.

A banquet chaired by Convention Chairman Julius Turoff heard Coin World feature editor Jay Guren sound a note of optimism regarding an upturn in the numismatic marketplace. He quoted stock market executives who believe that the fundamentals are now in place for price advances in gold and silver. These advances will enhance numismatic values, suggested Mr. Guren.

The Exhibit Committee chaired by Michael Druck with the assistance of Martin Morgenstern arranged for a broad variety of both competitive and non-competitive entries. A display of Paul Vincze material provided convention attendees with an array of numismatic sculptures for review likely never to be shown at a New York exhibit in this depth again.

Milton Fishgold Awards

The convention learned that the 1984 prizewinners for the Milton Fishgold Literary Award for the best 1983 articles in *The Shekel*, as judged by editor of *The Numismatist* M. Neil Harris were:

Dr. Alan York: Paper Money of the Theresienstadt Ghetto - March-April.

Steven Feller: Symbol of Survival: Concentration Camp Money - March-April.

George Gilbert: Rare Numismatic Relics: First battles of Jews against Hitler — Spain-1938 — September-October.

EXHIBIT WINNERS

Numismatica Judaica

1st Place: "Numismatic Reflections of a Revolt", Stanley Yulish, Aurora, Ohio.

2nd Place: "Israel Medals", Jack Garfield, Miami Beach, Florida.

Israeli Numismatics

1st Place: "An Introduction to Collecting the Transportation of Israel", Alan R. Weinberg, New York, N.Y.

United States Coinage

1st Place: "Standing Liberty Quarters", Allen James, Brooklyn, N.Y.

2nd Place: "United States Commemorative Coins", Joaquin Medina, Queens, N.Y.

European Coinage

1st Place: "Diadumenian", Lawrence J. Gentile, Sr., New Rochelle, New York.

2nd Place: "The British Crown", Fr. Edward V. Hogan, New York, N.Y.

Tokens

1st Place: "The Cabbage Society Token", Dr. Jay Galst, New York, N.Y.

2nd Place: "Three Indian Transport Passes of G.F. Dumayne", George Cuhaj, L.I.C., N.Y.

Medals

1st Place: "The Thomason Medallion Bible", Morton J. Zerder, Syosset, N.Y.

2nd Place: "Medals of the Art Union of London", Scott Miller, New York, N.Y.

Club Award — First Place

"Jewish Coins of the Second Temple Period", INS of Westchester, prepared by Fred Jacobs and Phil Sperber.

Best-in-Show

"Numismatic Tributes to Albert Einstein", Harry Flower, Wheaton, Illinois.

Kagan Award for Best-in-Israel

"Jewish Coins of the Second Temple Period", The INS of Westchester, prepared by Fred Jacobs and Phil Sperber.



INS of Central N.J. Wins Newsletter Award: David Paszamant (left) accepts award from Awards Chairlady Donna Sims; and Morris Bram.



In the EL AL lounge at JFK, New York just prior to departure in early March.

16th STUDY TOUR OF ISRAEL FINDS NUMISMATIC TREASURES ABOUND IN ISRAEL

An enthusiastic group of 54 members of the 16th Annual Study Tour to Israel completed a March 1984 trip with never-to-be-forgotten memories.

With a mix of tourism and numismatic specialization, the group captured memories and brought back souvenirs that made the experience one far beyond the expected visits to holy sites or Biblical surroundings. Among special highlights were trips to the Kadman Numismatic Museum

in Tel Aviv and visit to the Numismatic Museum of Bank Leumi.

The AINA group felt the pull of history when they visited the Qumran Caves where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. On the Sea of Galilee they learned at first hand some of the roots of Christianity. At the hilltop fortress of Masada they touched the hallowed soil of the summer residence of Herod where Jews died rather than become Roman slaves.



A happy reunion of Ephraim Levy, Morris Bram and Rafael Aldor. Levy and Aldor had both served as Directors for North America of the IGCAM in New York City.



NUMISMATIC EXECUTIVES IN ISRAEL: l. to r.: E. Shiloni, IGCAM; M. Bram, AINA; Dr. Y. Bader; Dr. N. Heutger; S. Peled and N. Bosmi.

Modern history in the making came to life at the "Good Fence" along the Lebanon Border where for a number of years Israel has created a zone for health care of Lebanese civilians, for small commerce and for the creation of good-will in a land where gunfire has become a routine sound of the day.

Within a week the group had visited Tel Aviv, northern Israel, the Jordan Valley and Masada before arriving at Jerusalem. A walking tour through the Old City took the group

to the Via Dolorosa and to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The highlight of Sunday was a visit made by each Tour Group to the AINA Forest. There all planted trees on the barren mountainside which in the pre-Christian Greek and Roman eras were rich with trees, shade and foliage.

Lunch was had at the *Shaare Zedek Hospital* where the group learned of the American contributions to this institution which recently honored AINA Board member



A Purim celebration at the Kfar Chabad is enjoyed by the touring group.



AINA president Morris Bram, second from left, with members of the tour from the Florida area. At the far left is Uraam Sadmy, investment liaison officer of Bank Leumi's International Division.

Sidney L. Olson and his wife for numerous contributions.

The group toured the Knesset (Israel's Parliament) on a morning when the body was in session before journeying to the Hadassah Medical Center. There they could enjoy the world-rekknowned Chagall stained glass windows.

One of a number of special banquets was held that evening with the group as the guests of the *Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation* which celebrated AINA's 17th Anniversary. Mr. Eliezer Shiloni on behalf of the Corporation honored each lady present with two special medals. Gentlemen received different medals as mementos of the occasion.

The group heard a presentation by the Government's Secretary, Don Meridor.

With such memories as a visit during the Purim period to the Kfar Chabad, a religious commune where a joyous enthusiasm prevailed to the quiet moments of Sabbath walks, the contacts with leading Israeli numismatists such as Shekel contributor Dov Genachowski and the opportu-



Morris Bram, Dr. Y. Bader and Shmuel Peled at a reception.



Morris and Lena Bram plant additional trees in the AINA Forest outside Jerusalem.



Mr. Eliezer Shiloni of IGCAM; Rev. Y. Wiley; Mr. and Mrs. Dov Genachowski at an AINA banquet.

nity to visit the IGCAM offices, there was all of the romance of Israel plus

a lifetime of pleasures in the hobby of coin collecting.



Mr. Bram with Uraam Sadmy, investment liaison officer of Bank Leumi's International Division at Bank Leumi.



Historian Eitan Burstein (left) discussed the role of Bank Leumi founded in 1902.



L. to r.: E. Shiloni; Leah Shiloni; Don Meridor (guest speaker); Dr. Y. Bader; Lena and Morris Bram.

ISRAEL ISSUES BROTHERHOOD COIN for Independence Day (1984-5744)



Continuing the annual tradition begun in 1958 with the issuance of Israel's first Independence Day Coin, the Bank of Israel has announced the issue of the 36th Independence Day Coin, in honor of Brotherhood.

The Bank of Israel's choice of this timely theme for the "Double Chai" (18x2) anniversary of the State's independence aims at strengthening the awareness of brotherhood, unity and mutual love among all mankind. The Double Chai signifies 36, with the Hebrew word, "Chai" symbolizing both the number 18, and life.

This legal tender coin is available in three different versions.

The obverse of the coins show a filigree likeness of branches and roots in the background, and the words in Hebrew, "Achvat Yisrael" (Brotherhood).

The reverse depicts the State emblem, the word "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic; the mint date: 5744 - 1984; and the coin's nominal value.

The gold and silver proof coins are minted with frosted relief on a brilliant background and are marked with the Hebrew letter "mem". The B.U. coin is minted with a uniform finish with the Star of David mint-mark.

METAL	VALUE	SIZE	WEIGHT	QTY.
Gold, 900/Proof	10 Sheqalim	30mm,	17.28 gr.	5,000
Silver, 850/Proof	2 Sheqalim	37mm,	28.8 gr.	12,000
Silver, 850/B.U.	1 Sheqel	30mm,	14.4 gr.	18,000

ISRAEL'S FIRST-TIME OLYMPIC "RUNNER"



In honor of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, the Israel Government Coins & Medals Corporation announces issue of the very first Olympic medal by the Israeli government, praising the spirit of healthy competition and American-Israeli friendship.

This high style medal was designed by two prominent Israeli artists, Dan Reisinger and Gideon

Keich. The obverse of the medal features the Israeli Olympic symbol, while the reverse depicts a symbolic figure of an athlete in motion.

The medal is available in a wide choice of diameters and metals to suit every taste and budget.

The medals are supplied in attractive boxes and are also offered as a 4-medal set in a deluxe set package.

Metal	Size	Weight	Max. Qty.
Gold/18K	30mm	15 grams	3000
Gold/14K	22mm	7 grams	4000
Silver/935	37mm	26 grams	10,000
Bronze	70mm	140 grams	

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

In regard to Manfred Anson's article on Herzl portraits in the March-April *Shekel*, the 1960 20 lirot and 5 lirot pieces were designed by Andre Lasserre, not Kretschmer.

As to Mr. Anson's contention that the 1898 Second Zionist Congress medal could have been designed by Boris Schatz, this seems very unlikely. Schatz at that time was the court sculptor of Prince Ferdinand of Bul-

garia; his interest in Zionism seriously commenced in 1903 with his meeting with Herzl (according to the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, Jerusalem, 1972, under Schatz.)

It is very nice to be reminded of Schatz's great contribution to Jewish art and it is hoped that in the future we will see a definitive catalog of his magnificent series of plaquettes.

Sincerely yours,
Peter S. Horvitz

10 Sheqalim 5744 Hanukka Trade Coin



On 1 November 1983 a 10 Sheqalim Hanukka trade coin was issued, dated 5744. The obverse shows the ancient galley like the regular trade coin. On the reverse there is a Hanukka lamp at the bottom centre, flanked by "Hanukka at right, and English at left. The numerals and all other inscriptions are smaller than those on the regular trade coins. Contemplated mintage: 2,000,000.—
by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

Mintage Figures of Israel 5743 - 1983 Trade Coins

The following are the quantities of the Israel trade coins bearing the year 5743 (1983).

10 new agorot	2,500,000
½ Sheqel	250,000
1 Sheqel	26,360,000
5 Sheqalim	994,000
10 Sheqalim	17,850,750

All are minted in Jerusalem. The 1 and 5 new agorot coins were not minted last year. The 5 new agorot coin ceased to be legal tender on 31 March 1984.

I am grateful to Mr. Shmuel Peled, Director of the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel, for the above particulars.

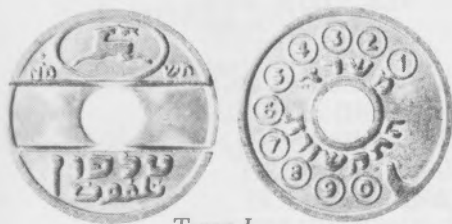
—Samuel Lachman, Haifa.

ISRAEL'S TELEPHONE TOKENS (5) 741-1981

By Samuel Lachman, Haifa

Israel's telephone tokens were described by the writer in *The Shekel* Vol. XVI, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1983), p. 32 ff. The token No. 4, dated (5) 741 = 1981 exists in two varieties.

In the original article, the year of this token should be corrected to read (5)741. There is no difference in the weight or dimensions between the two types. The illustrations are enlarged.



Type I

Detail

Both sides

Obverse stag width
(5)741 year, at left

Arabic, at right
dots

Reverse numerals are
in different styles



Type II

Type I

Small letters
7 mm

2 dots,
above mem-aleph.

diagonal,
one above other

small

Type II

Larger letters.
6½ mm

dash between
mem-aleph.

horizontal
side by side.

large

\$100.00 PRIZE OFFERED FOR 18th ANNIVERSARY DESIGN

Each year AINA issues an Anniversary medal which has been designed by a member of the Association.

For 1984, designs are invited by all AINA members to be submitted by August 30, 1984 to AINA, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, Florida 33320.

Designs may be submitted as pencil or ink sketches, of the obverse or reverse only; or of both. Entrants are urged to review past tokens for theme materials such as the AINA logo (see *Shekel* front cover). Bear in mind that "18" is *chai* (life), traditionally a good luck and happy symbol.

The judges will be members of the AINA Board of Directors. There is no

limit to the number of entries per person; past winners are eligible to enter and to win.

AINA AWARDS MEDAL PRIZES TO TOP RECRUITERS

Readers of *The Shekel* have known of the year-long competition to secure new INA members with top recruiters listed in each issue of *The Shekel*. Winners of the 1983-84 contest were: Samuel Abrams (1st Prize); Irving Wool (2nd Prize); and J.J. Van Grover (3rd Prize).

The winning names were announced at the banquet of the recently held May Convention of AINA.

TOP RECRUITERS



MEMBERSHIP REPORT

May 1, 1984 to April 15, 1985

AINA ELECTED OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS

J.J. VAN GROVER	2
MOE WEINSCHEL	2
HARRY FLOWER	1
MEL WACKS	1
JERRY YAHALOM	1

WORKING MEMBERS

MICHAEL DRUCK	9
EDWARD ADELMAN	5
SAM ABRAMS	3
BRUCE ABRASH	1
ARTHUR REICH	1
GEORGE GILBERT	1

Here's a fun way to help build AINA. Sign up a friend, a neighbor or a relative so that they may share the fun and education of collecting the coins of Israel too.

You'll find your name here shortly after you enroll your new member.

Look over your address book and your family birthday lists. Perhaps there is a family member who will enjoy receiving *The Shekel* or starting a collection with a son or daughter.

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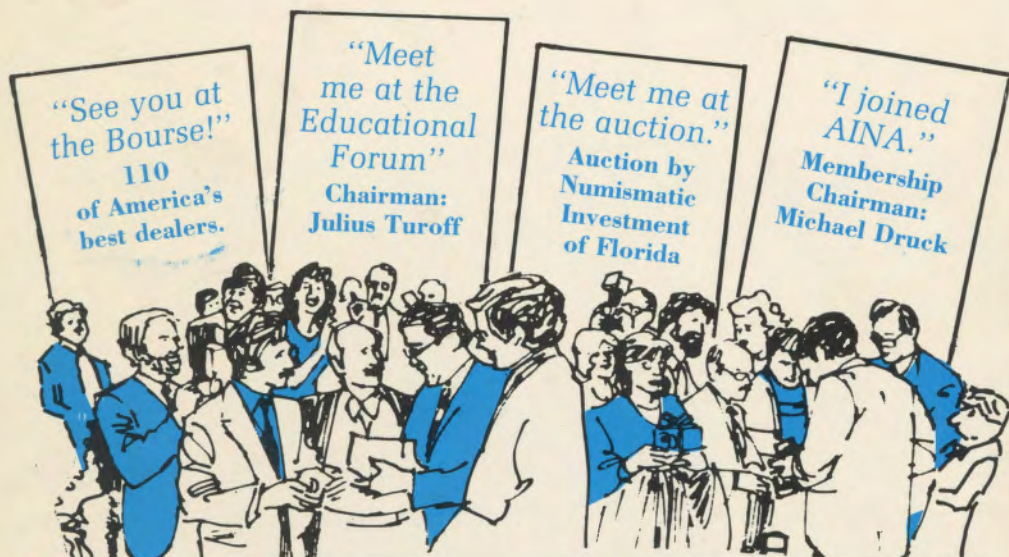
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